Fire Plan

Ione Band of Miwok Fee-to-Trust and Casino Project

Prepared for:

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Table of Contents

Appendices

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Fire Plan addresses the fire protection of the Ione Band of Miwok's proposed casino and hotel development. The proposed project consists of the fee-to-trust transfer of 228± acres and the development of a casino, hotel, event center, and other supporting facilities. The proposed development also includes an optional on-site fire department to provide fire protection to the proposed complex.

This Fire Plan presents an alternative to the provision of fire protection service by the Amador Fire Protection District (AFPD) originally sought by the Ione Band of Miwok (Tribe). AFPD is under contract to the City of Plymouth and provides fire protection, fire suppression and emergency response services relating to the protection of lives and property. The AFPD option is laid out in Section 6 of the Municipal Services Agreement between the Tribe and the City of Plymouth. The Tribe would fund a remodeling of the existing Fire Station in Plymouth and the purchase of fully equipped custom pumper truck. The Tribe would make quarterly payments to the City for fire personnel to staff the fire station on a 24-hour/7day per week basis. The Tribe would also make annual payments to the City for fire equipment, maintenance and apparatus. In exchange for these payments the City would have the fire station equipped and fully operational to provide fire protection and emergency response service when the casino is open to the public. Either the Tribe would contract these services through the City of Plymouth, or the Tribe would create and staff an independent fire station on the project site.

1.1 Location

The project site is located in northwest part of Amador County approximately 35 miles east of the City of Sacramento, and approximately 17 miles south of the City of Placerville (**Figure 1-1**). The project site is located immediately east of Highway 49, which provides regional access to the area. The project site is located two and one-half miles north of the junction of State Highway 16 with Highway 49. From the project site, State Route 49 travels north until it connects with US-50 near Placerville and south through Amador City and Sutter Creek until it connects with State Route 88.

1.2 Fire Protection Summary

The overall fire protection approach relies on three stages of response. The first, and most important, involves the built-in fire protection features of the building(s). Full sprinkler protection of the building provides property protection, life safety, and fire fighter protection. This combined with the fire resistance of the building, will limit fire spread and the related smoke damage and spread. (See **Appendix A** for a summary and bibliography of sprinkler statistics.)

The second stage is the response by the on-site fire department. In almost all cases, the fire will have been suppressed or controlled prior to the fire department response. In those cases, no further response will be necessary. The response will be aided by the fact that trained security personnel will be on site at all times, so that by the time the fire department arrives, an initial survey of the scene will have been completed. The trained security staff will take the lead in supervising evacuation.

If the Fire Department decides that additional help is needed, which would be for any working fire not controlled by sprinklers, callback procedures would begin and a mutual aid agreement would be invoked. This constitutes the third stage. Call back forces and other volunteers from the Amador Fire Protection District (AFPD) would fill in as needed. The likelihood of this type of fire is remote considering a sprinklered building with trained personnel and a fully staffed fire station on-site.

2.0 BUILDING FIRE PROTECTION

2.1 Applicable Code

The California State Building Code will be used as the basis of design. This Code contains many amendments to the 1997 Uniform Building Code. Not all of the amendments in print apply to all buildings, so the user must review the adoption tables to determine which apply to this project. The project will comply with all applicable sections of the code.

2.2 Structural Fire Resistance

The Ione Casino, Event Center and Hotel will be of Type I non-combustible, fire-resistive construction. This is the highest level of fire resistance recognized by the Code, and includes 3-hour columns and structural frame, and 2-hour floors. Therefore, fire will be compartmented to the floor of origin, and structural collapse will not occur.

The hotel, the casino, and the parking garage will be separate buildings. A fire event in one building will not impact the others. Openings between the buildings will be protected as appropriate. None of the buildings will classify as a high-rise.

Guest rooms in the hotel will be separated from each other by 1-hour fire resistive construction, thereby compartmenting those levels into several areas.

2.3 Egress

Exit drawings showing the exit routes, capacities and load factors, will be prepared as a part of the construction documents. The path of exit travel will not be interrupted by any building elements other than a means of egress component. When more than one exit or exit access doorway is required, the exit access will be arranged such that there are no dead ends in hallways and corridors more than 20 feet in length. Any space with more than 50 occupants will have two or more exits. For areas with large occupant loads, exits will be well-separated to assure that alternate means of egress will be provided if an event occurs.

2.4 Emergency Signage

Illuminated exit signs will be provided at stairs, corridors, exit passageways and elsewhere as necessary or required to clearly indicate the direction of exit travel.

A sign stating, "IN CASE OF FIRE, USE STAIRWAY FOR EXIT, DO NOT USE ELEVATOR" will be posted next to each elevator call station. This sign will also provide a pictorial representation to indicate that the elevator will not operate during a fire and that exit stairs should be used.

2.5 Automatic Sprinkler Protection

Hydraulically calculated automatic sprinkler systems will be provided throughout the casino, event center, human resources building and hotel. The automatic sprinkler systems will be designed to comply with the California Building Code.

Quick response sprinklers will be used in all areas of the facility, except for those areas outside their listing.

Automatic sprinkler zoning will be designed to coordinate with fire alarm zoning and primary uses. In the hotel each floor will be a separate zone. The maximum area per zone will be 52,000 sf.

If warehouse/storage areas have storage in excess of 12 feet, protection will be in accordance with UFC and NFPA standards.

Sprinkler densities will be as shown in the following table, unless higher densities are required by the insurer.

Location	Light Hazard[a]	Ordinary Group 1[b]	Ordinary Group 2[c]
Administrative Areas/Offices	X		
Bars		X	
Casino/Gaming Areas		X	
Conference/Event Center		X	
Electrical /Mechanical			X
Housekeeping	X		X
Hotel	X		
Human Resources	X		
Kitchens		X	
Loading Dock			X
Lobby	X		
Luggage Room			X
Pool Chemical			X
Restaurants (Seating Areas)			
Retail		X	
Shops (Maintenance)		X	
Storage Areas (Small)		X	
Storage Areas (Large)			X

Notes:
[a] NFPA 13 Hazard classification: combustibility of the contents is low, and quantity of the combustible is low, and low rates of heat release.
[b] NFPA 13 Hazard classification: combustibility of the contents is low, and quantity of the combustibles is moderate, and moderate heat release rates, and height of storage is 8 feet or less.
[c] NFPA 13 Hazard classification: combustibility of the contents is moderate to high, and quantity of the combustibles is moderate to high, and moderate to high rates of heat release, and storage height is 12 feet or less.

Minimum design areas will be 1,500 square feet for wet pipe sprinkler systems and 1,850 square feet for dry pipe systems. Design densities will be a minimum of 0.10 gallons per minute (gpm) per square foot for Light Hazard Areas, 0.15 gpm per square foot for Ordinary Group 1 areas, 0.20 gpm per square foot for Ordinary Group 2. A dry pipe sprinkler system will be installed in the covered portions of the Porte Cochere and driveway.

2.6 Alarm and Trouble Signals

All valves controlling the water supply for automatic sprinkler system and water-flow switches on all sprinkler systems will be monitored electrically.

Valve monitoring and water-flow alarm and trouble signals will be distinctly different and will be automatically transmitted to an approved central station, remote station or proprietary monitoring station.

An audible sprinkler flow alarm will be provided on the exterior of the building in an approved location. An approved audible sprinkler flow alarm to alert occupants will be provided in the interior of the building in a normally occupied location.

2.7 Standpipes

Class I standpipes will be provided throughout the building. Standpipes will comply with the requirements of UBC Standard 9-2.

Nozzles for Class I service hose will be listed and approved. Such hoses will be equipped with a listed variable fog nozzle.

Standpipes will be located on both sides of the horizontal exit, in stairwells of the hotel, and elsewhere as required by Code.

Standpipes in the garage will be located at each floor-level landing within enclosed stairways.

2.8 Water Supply System

The ____ Water District will provide the water supply. The facilities will be provided with a ____ gpm fire flow (after applying the sprinkler credits) through on-site water distribution system(s). A fire department connection will be provided near the loading dock, and will serve all the sprinkler and standpipe systems for the building(s).

Pressure for the standpipe will be provided from the fire pump. The pump will be electric or diesel. If electric, standby power will also be provided.

Fire Hydrants will be located _____. Hydrants will be within 50 feet of the fire department connection.

2.9 Kitchen Hood System

All kitchen hoods and grease exhaust ducts will be provided with automatic suppression in accordance with NFPA 96.

The fire alarm system will monitor the activation of all hood and grease exhaust duct systems. Activation of a system will cause automatic fuel shut-off for the areas served, and the sound system at the fire alarm control panel.

Kitchen hood systems, when protected with fire sprinklers, will be served by independent, separately supplied systems without multiple flow switch arrangements. Grease duct systems will be sprinklered, and may be on the same zone as the kitchen hood systems. Otherwise, they will be independent, separately supplied systems.

2.10 Fire Extinguishers

Located in accordance with the Uniform Fire Code Standard 10-1.

2.11 Smoke Detection

The smoke detection system will be connected to the automatic fire alarm system as required by the Uniform Fire Code. Smoke detectors will be provided in all areas of the main building that are not normally occupied, as well as in locations required by Code.

2.12 Fire Alarm System

An automatic fire alarm system and voice communication system will be located throughout the building (bells only in garage and outlying buildings. Voice communication in casino, event center, and hotel). Operation of the detection devices will trigger the emergency voice alarm-signaling system in zones.

All fire alarm circuits and devices throughout the facility will be fully supervised to annunciate alarm, supervisory and trouble conditions are required by NFPA 72.

The fire alarm system will receive fire alarm signals from the following initiating devices:

- Automatic sprinkler system waterflow switch
- In-duct detectors
- Kitchen hood extinguishing systems
- Area smoke detectors

The alarm system will receive supervisory signals from:

- Electrical supervision of all fire protection system circuits
- Automatic sprinkler system control valves, including primary and zone control valves
- Primary water supply valve positions
- Kitchen hood system suppression points
- Dry-pipe sprinkler system

2.13 Fire Command Center

A central control room for fire department operation will be provided. The fire command center will be located on the first level of the casino within the security room as designed for the casino. The room will be separated from the remainder of the building by not less than 1-hour fire-resistive occupancy separation. The room will be a minimum of 96 sf and a minimum dimension of 8 ft.

The room will contain:

- The voice alarm and public address system
- The fire department communications panel
- Fire-detection and alarm system annunciator panels
- Annunciator visually indicating the location of the elevator and whether they are operational
- Sprinkler valve and water-flow detector display panel
- Emergency and standby power status indicators
- A telephone for fire department use with controlled access to the public telephone system
- Fire pump status indicators
- Schematic building plans indicating typical floor plan and detailing the building core, means of egress, fire protection systems, firefighting equipment and fire department access.

2.14 Annunciation Panel

The Annunciator panels will be located in the loading docks on the west end of the parking garage where the fire department will have access to the building and panels. Control panels in the central control station will be permanently identified as to function.

Alarm supervisory and trouble signals will be annunciated in compliance with the Fire Code in the central control station by means of an audible and visual indicator.

Zoning for annunciation purposes will consider each floor a separate zone. When one or more sprinkler riser serves the same floor, each rise will be considered a separate zone.

2.15 Standby and Emergency Power

Backup generators will be provided for the complex in the event of power failure with a minimum 2-hour supply (6 hours if serving fire pump).

In the event of power failure, a transfer to complete standby power will occur within 10 seconds providing power capable of operating the public address system, the fire alarm system, emergency lighting, and other items required by Code.

The standby power source and its transfer switches will be in a separate room from the normal power transformers and switchgear. This enclosed room will have 1-hour fire resistive construction, ventilated directly to and from the exterior.

2.16 Standby Lighting

Separate lighting circuits and fixtures will provide light with the intensity of 1-foot candle measured at floor level in corridors, stairways, pressurized enclosures, elevator cars and lobbies, and other area that are a part of the escape route. Standby lighting will be provided for the mechanical equipment room.

2.17 Elevators

Shaft Protection

- 2-hour rating requirement.
- Shafts extending through or to the underside of the roof sheathing, deck or slab will have no top enclosure.

Elevator Recall

- Elevators that travel 25 feet or more will have elevator recall.
- Upon activation of the detector, all cars servicing that area will return to the main floor and be under manual control. If the main detector is activated an alternate level will be determined.

Vents

- Elevator hoistways will not be vented through an elevator machine room.
- Shafts housing elevators extending through more than two levels will be vented to the outside.
- The area of the elevator shaft will not be less than 3½ percent of the area of the elevator shaft, provided that the minimum of 3 sf per elevator is provided.
- Vents will be manual operation only.
- Venting of each hoistway will be independent from another hoistway, and the interconnected of separate hoistways for the purpose of venting is prohibited.

2.18 Periodic Operation and Maintenance

All active fire protection systems and devices will be regularly tested in accordance with applicable codes and standards by qualified individuals acceptable to the California State Fire Marshal and the Fire Department.

A record of all maintenance and testing will be retained on site and presented to the fire department representatives upon request.

3.0 FIRE STATION

3.1 Location

The Tribal Government will construct a fire department to the southwest of the casino and hotel to serve the proposed facilities. Ingress and egress to the Fire Station will be provided by _____.

3.2 Development Contract

The Tribe would enter into a contract with a fire-service consulting firm to assist in the development of the Tribal Fire Department/District that will provide both Fire and Emergency Medical Services. The consulting firm would likely provide the Tribe with the services in implementing this Fire Plan:

- Review the detailed construction plans for the Gaming Facility and provide input to the Tribe regarding the adequacy of all fire and EMS services.
- Consult with the Tribe concerning the construction and operation details of the Tribal Fire Station.
- Conduct an annual audit and submit an annual report to the Tribe regarding the adequacy of the establishment and operation of the Tribal fire and EMS services
- Consult with the Tribal Fire Department to assure that an adequate training program is implemented that includes staffing of trained personnel to use and operate state-of-the-art fire fighting and emergency service equipment.
- Recruit and recommend a qualified Fire Chief for the Tribal Fire Department.
- Assist, as needed, the new Fire Chief with developing standard operating procedures, policy manuals and response protocols for the Tribal Fire Department.
- Review the credentials of prospective fire and emergency service employees to assure proper certification.
- Provide specifications for fire apparatus, equipment and tools necessary to implement and operate the Tribal Fire Department.
- Review Tribal Fire Station emergency plans/procedures on an annual basis.
- Assist the Tribe in entering into a mutual aid agreement(s) with neighboring fire departments. The mutual aid agreement(s) should include provisions targeting reciprocal use of equipment and personnel during both emergency and non-emergency situations.
- Assist the Tribe in establishing Emergency Medical Services and review and provide input into the staffing, equipping, and operations of the EMS.

3.3 Staff Qualifications

All the members of the Tribal Fire Department, including the Chief Officer, will be trained to a minimum level of Fire Fighter I standards as defined in NFPA 1001 standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, Chapter 5, 2002 edition. In addition to being trained professional fire fighters under the 1001 NFPA standard, the members of the Tribal Fire Department will be trained to the Paramedic (advanced life support) level under California licensure (see **Appendix B)**.

The NFPA 1001 training objectives for Fire Fighter I are summarized below:

- Initiate the response to a reported emergency so that all necessary information is obtained, communications equipment is operated properly, and the information is promptly and accurately relayed to the dispatch center.
- Receive a business or personal telephone call so that proper procedures for answering the phone are used and the caller's information is relayed.
- Transmit and receive messages via the fire department radio so that the information is promptly relayed and is accurate, complete, and clear.
- Use SCBA during emergency operations so that the SCBA is properly donned and activated within one minute, the SCBA is correctly worn, controlled breathing techniques are used, emergency procedures are enacted if the SCBA fails, all low-air warnings are recognized, respiratory protection is not intentionally compromised, and hazardous areas are exited prior to air depletion.
- Respond on apparatus to an emergency scene so that the apparatus is safely mounted and dismounted, seat belts are used while the vehicle is in motion, and other personal protective equipment is correctly used.
- Force entry into a structure so that the tools are used properly, the barrier is removed, and the opening is in a safe condition and ready for entry.
- Exit a hazardous area as a team so that a safe haven is found before exhausting the air supply, others are not endangered, and the team integrity is maintained.
- Set up ground ladders so that hazards are assessed, the ladder is stable, the angle is proper for climbing, extension ladders are extended to the proper height with the fly locked, the top is placed against a reliable structural component, and the assignment is accomplished.
- Attack a passenger vehicle fire operating as a member of a team so that hazards are avoided, leaking flammable liquids are identified and controlled, protection from flash fires is maintained, all vehicle compartments are overhauled, and the fire is extinguished.

- Extinguish fires in exterior Class A materials[1] so that exposures are protected, the spread of fire is stopped, collapse hazards are avoided, water application is effective, the fire is extinguished, and signs of the origin area(s) and arson are preserved.
- Conduct a search and rescue in a structure operating as a member of a team so that ladders are correctly placed when used, all assigned areas are searched, all victims are located and removed, team integrity is maintained, and team members' safety, - including respiratory protection – is not compromised.
- Attack an interior structure fire operating as a member of a team so that team integrity is maintained, the attack line is properly deployed for advancement, ladders are correctly placed when used, access is gained into the fire area, effective water application practices are used, the fire is approached safely, attack techniques facilitate suppression given the level of the fire, hidden fires are located and controlled, and the correct body posture is maintained, hazards are avoided or managed, and the fire is brought under control.
- Perform horizontal ventilation on a structure operating as part of a team so that the ventilation openings are free of obstructions, tools are safely used, ladders are properly used, ventilation devices are properly placed, and the structure is cleared of smoke.
- Perform a vertical ventilation on a structure operating as part of a team so that ladders are properly positioned for ventilation, a sufficient opening is created, all ventilation barriers are removed, structural integrity is not compromised, products of combustion are released from the structure, and the team retreats from the area when ventilation is accomplished.
- Overhaul a fire scene so that structural integrity is not compromised, all hidden fires are discovered, fire cause evidence is preserved, and the fire is extinguished.
- Conserve a property as a member of a team so that the building and its contents are protected from further damage.
- Connect a fire department pumper to a water supply as a member of a team so that connections are tight and water flow is unobstructed.
- Extinguish incipient Class A, Class B, and Class C fires[2] so that the correct extinguisher is chosen, the fire is completely extinguished, and proper extinguisher-handling techniques are followed.

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[1] Common class "A" fuels are wood, paper, plastic, rubber, and cloth.

[2] A class "A" fire is any fire involving ordinary materials. Common class "A" fuels are wood, paper, plastic, rubber, and cloth. A class "B" fire is a fire involving flammable liquids or gases. Common class "B" fuels are gasoline, propane, and many types of oils. A class "C" fire is a fire involving live electrical equipment. Common class "C" fuels are household appliances and power lines. If electrical power is cut off the fire is no longer a class "C" fire.

- Illuminate the emergency scene so that designated areas are illuminated and all equipment is operated within the manufacturer's listed safety precautions.
- Turn off building utilities so that the assignment is safely completed.
- Combat a ground cover fire operating as a member of a team so that threats to property are reported, threats to personal safety are recognized, retreat is quickly accomplished when warranted, and the assignment is completed.
- Perform a fire safety survey in a private dwelling so that fire and life-safety hazards are identified, recommendations for their correction are made to the occupant, and unresolved issues are referred to the proper authority.
- Present fire safety information to station visitors or small groups so that all information is presented, the information is accurate, and questions are answered or referred.
- Clean and check ladders, ventilation equipment, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), ropes, salvage equipment, and hand tools so that equipment is clean and maintained according to manufacturer's or departmental guidelines, maintenance is recorded, and equipment is placed in a ready state or reported otherwise.
- Clean, inspect, and return fire hose to service so that damage is noted and corrected, the hose is clean, and the equipment is placed in a ready state for service.

The Tribe will recruit experienced Fire Fighters who meet or exceed the minimum qualifications for the Department. The training levels will be maintained, including Paramedic continuing education requirements, through the internal training function of the Department. The internal training function will take advantage of in-service training expertise of the Assistant Chief/Training Officer and external training resources.

4.0 FIRE/EMS RESPONSE

4.1 Initial Response

Initial fire/EMS response will be the four-person quint aerial company. The company is responsible for augmenting the fire sprinkler system and then preparing for an interior attack and search and rescue.

First Responder trained security personnel will be on site at all times, so that by the time the fire department arrives, an initial survey of the scene will have been completed. The trained security staff will also take the lead in supervising evacuation.

Members of the casino security department will be trained to augment the professional firefighters. The initial training will meet or exceed the NFPA standard 1081 for Incipient Fire Brigades (PDF copy of the standard is attached). The initial training is a 32-hour course that meets the requirements of NFPA 600, NFPA 1081 and OSHA 1910.156 and is structured to provide the security personnel with the skills and knowledge to be an effective member of an emergency response team of fire brigade. Subjects covered in this course include Fire Behavior, Hazard Recognition, Hand lines for Fire Suppression, Portable Fire Extinguishers, Flammable Liquids, Master Streams, and Foam Applications.

In addition to the initial training, each member of the Tribal Fire Brigade will receive annual refresher training as required by OSHA 1910.156 that includes the following subject matter: Fire Organization and responsibilities, Fire Behavior, Hose, Nozzles and Appliances, Portable Extinguishers, Protective Clothing, SCBA and practical exercises with live fire.

All members of the Fire Brigade will complete SCBA qualification annually and OSHA respiratory certification.

No interior fire attack will occur without the requisite personnel on-scene in keeping with OHSA and NFPA standards.

Initial response to medical calls will likely be a coordinated response between First Responder trained security personnel and the Firefighter/Paramedic engine company.

The EMS response will provide initial treatment and stabilization with transport services being coordinated with private/public ambulance provider(s). The American Medical

Response (AMR) ambulance service is a fee-based service that should be available to patients treated by the FF/Paramedics under the on-site response plan.

4.2 Secondary Response

If the Fire Department decides that additional help is needed, which would be for any working fire not controlled by sprinklers, call-back procedures would begin and the mutual aid agreement would be invoked.

Call back forces and other volunteers from the RFPD would fill in as needed. The likelihood of this type of fire in a sprinklered building is remote.

4.3 Call-back Procedures

The built-in automatic suppression and early detection systems designed into the project will allow the on-duty four-person engine company, augmented by the on-duty security personnel, to handle at least 95% of all alarms at the property. We are comfortable making this statement based on the record of alarms mitigated by automatic suppression systems in the United States and internationally. Although the probability of a fire incident exceeding the capacity of a professionally trained fully staffed engine company is minimal, the owners of the property are building their fire department with a back-up plan for supplemental fire suppression personnel to respond.

All working fires, as determined by the initial call, "size-up" by security, or the first due engine company, will include a "general alarm" off-duty response. A "working fire" will be any fire that is not clearly already being controlled or suppressed by the sprinkler system. A "general alarm" is a full recall of all off-duty fire fighting personnel. The Company Officer is fully authorized to upgrade any alarm to second or general alarm at any time in his/her judgment additional resources may be necessary to handle an alarm. A "second alarm" involves the recall of four off-duty fire fighters to staff a second-due engine company.

Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM the administrative fire fighting personnel will staff a "second due" company and off-duty personnel coupled with the administrative personnel will comprise a "general alarm." All members of the Tribal Fire Department will be subject to recall via pagers on a 24 hour basis. Second alarms will be handled first by the administrative staffed apparatus during the administrative hours noted above. Outside these hours the second alarm will be staffed via call-back personnel. Off-duty personnel will receive a paged message noting a recall for a second or general alarm, and the first four off-duty Fire Fighters (eight shift and three

administrative) will then be instructed to respond for the second alarm response. This response model is used by most communities that staff a single fire station/fire company.

Additional staffing details for the project will be developed over time using the consultants chosen by the owners for implementation of fire suppression delivery system for the Tribal Casino.

4.4 Mutual Aid Agreement

Automatic mutual aid is frequently built into a fire suppression delivery system and the owners of the property will be working with the AFPD and/or the neighboring fire departments/districts to provide mutual aid. Because the AFPD station is located within one mile of the gaming facility, the second apparatus will be available within eight minutes. The exact mutual aid response cannot be defined until a mutual aid agreement is negotiated. The owners are committed to supplementing the Tribal Fire Department through a mutual aid agreement and sharing the resources of the Tribal Fire Department to further enhance the fire suppression delivery systems of the surrounding communities through a "mutual" aid agreement.

The Mutual Aid Agreement will be worked out in cooperation with the AFPD after the project is approved by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and before the occupancy of the proposed facilities.

The agreement would be expected to address and include following provisions:

- Each of the parties owns and maintains equipment for fire control and suppression and for providing emergency medical services. Each of the parties also retains personnel trained to provide fire control and various levels of emergency medical service.
- Each of the parties has the necessary equipment and personnel to enable it to provide assistance to the other parties in the event of such an emergency.
- The commanding officer of any party city or fire district is authorized to request assistance from the other parties if confronted with an emergency situation requiring equipment or personnel in excess of that available.
- Request for assistance shall be made only by the officer in charge of the requesting party or at his specific direction, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of or authorized to dispatch equipment outside of the area of the responding party, or shall be immediately referred to that officer for decision as to the assistance to be given in response to the request.

- A request for assistance shall specify the amount and type of equipment and number of personnel required, and shall specify the location to which the equipment and personnel are to be dispatched.
- Upon receipt of a request for mutual aid assistance, the commanding officer of the party receiving the request shall:
    - Determine if the equipment and personnel are available for response as requested;
    - Advise the requesting party of the equipment and personnel available for response and the response time;
    - Dispatch requested personnel and equipment as available to the designated location(s) with proper operating instructions.
- The rendering of assistance under the terms of this Agreement shall not be mandatory, but the party receiving the request for assistance shall immediately inform the requesting party if for any reason assistance can not be rendered.
- The requested party shall be under the direction and control of its own company officer or task force leader. The company will remain intact as a unit, responsible for its own equipment and personnel throughout the incident. The company officer or task force leader will report to the Command Post of the Incident Commander of the requesting department and will make himself/herself and the company or task force for which they are responsible available for service. The Incident Commander will assume direction and control of the unit in whole and will give that unit an assignment. The fact that the task at hand is inherently dangerous must always be considered.
- The equipment and personnel of the responding party shall be released from service and returned to the responding city of fire district by the incident commander when no longer required or when needed in the area for which it normally provides protection.
- Each party shall be responsible for its own equipment and personnel used in providing assistance pursuant to this Agreement. Each party waives all claims against the other party for compensation for any loss, damage, personal injury, or death occurring as a consequence of the performance of this Agreement.
- Each party shall be responsible for all liabilities that may occur or arise in any way out of the performance of this Agreement by its personnel only. Each party agrees to indemnify and hold harmless the other parties, and their employees and officials, against any and all claims of every kind and nature, including but not limited to costs, expenses, losses, damages, and costs of legal defense, incurred as a result of any act or omission of the employees of the party or persons acting in their behalf arising out of or relating to the performance of this Agreement.
- Each party agrees that it will not seek compensation for services rendered under this Agreement from any other party.

- The parties to this Agreement shall not be precluded from entering into similar agreements, or first or supplemental response agreements, with other municipal corporations.

4.5 Command

All automatic fire detection and suppression systems will be monitored at the Fire Command Center. Fire/EMS response resources will be dispatched from this center and any requests for "911" assistance will be coordinated through the center.

APPENDIX A

Sprinkler Performance

The most in depth sprinkler performance statistics in the US are kept by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA). Their latest summary of sprinklered performance was published in September 2001, entitled "US Experience with Sprinklers[3]". Relevant statements and statistics from that report are as follows:

- When measured by the average number of civilian deaths per thousand fires in 1989 – 1998, the reduction associated with automatic sprinklers is 91% for hotels and motels
- Public assembly properties show no deaths in reported fires in sprinklered buildings in 1989 – 1998
- The figures in the report are misleading because they exclude fires controlled so well and so quickly by sprinklers that no report to the fire department is made
- NFPA has no record of a fire killing more than two people in a completely sprinklered public assembly or residential building where the system was operating properly. The limitation of two people is because no system (sprinkler or manual suppression) can be expected to prevent fatal fire injuries inflicted on someone very close to the starting point of a rapidly developing fire. Nearly all the systems that were present in multiple death fires have been systems damaged by explosions (an unlikely occurrence in this type of building)
- Until 1981, NFPA had no record of any deaths in a sprinklered hotel occupancy
- The attached Table from the report shows the impact of sprinklers on life loss
- Property damage is reduced by at least 50% in sprinklered properties where fires occur
- Average loss per fire in fire resistive assembly buildings where fires occurred and sprinklers operated was $2,600 (years 1989 – 1998)
- Average loss per fire in hotel and motel buildings using the same criteria was $5,100

[3] U.S. EXPERIENCE WITH SPRINKLERS, Kimberly D. Rohr, Fire Analysis and Research Division, National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02269-9101, www.nfpa.org

APPENDIX B

MINIMUM ELIGIBILITY, TRAINING AND SKILL REQUIREMENTS FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL TECHNICIAN (EMT) AND PARAMEDIC CATEGORIES IN CALIFORNIA

	EMT-I (EMT-Basic) (basic life support)	**EMT-II (EMT-Intermediate) (limited advanced life support)**	**PARAMEDIC (advanced life support)**
Student Eligibility	• 18 years of age	• 18 years of age • High school diploma or equivalent • EMT-I certificate • One year experience as an EMT-I	• 18 years of age • High school diploma or equivalent • EMT-I certificate
Minimum Training Requirements	• 114 hours total • ~104 hours didactic • ~10 hours clinical	• 306 hours total • ~210 hours didactic & skills lab • ~96 hours hospital clinical training & field internship to include 20 ALS patient contacts	• 1032 hours total • ~320 hours didactic & skills lab • ~160 hours hospital clinical training • ~480 hours field internship to include 40 ALS patient contacts • ~72 hours pgm. choice
Minimum Scope of Practice	• Patient assessment • Advanced first aid • Use of adjunctive breathing aid & administration of oxygen • Automated External Defibrillator • Cardiopulmonary resuscitation • Transportation of ill & injured persons	• All EMT-I skills • EKG monitoring • Defibrillation & Cardioversion • Antishock trousers • Intravenous infusion • Esophageal airway • Obtain venous blood • 9 medications (scope of practice varies by area)	• All EMT-I and IIs skills and medications • Laryngoscope • Endotracheal (ET) intubation (adults, oral) • Glucose measuring • Valsalva' s Maneuver • Needle thoracostomy and cricothyroidotomy • Nasogastric intubation (adult) • 21 medications
Notable Optional Skills (added at the local level)	• Manual Defibrillation • Endotracheal (ET) intubation • Esophageal-tracheal airway device (combitube)	• Endotracheal (ET) intubation • Laryngoscope • Gastric suction • additional medications	• Local EMS Agencies may add additional skills and medications if approved by the EMS Authority
Written and Skills Exams	• Administered by training program or local EMS agency	• Administered by training program or local EMS agency	• Administered by the National Registry of EMTs
Length of Certification or Licensure	• 2 year certification with retesting every 4 years	• 2 year certification with retesting every 2 years	• 2 year licensure without retesting
Refresher Course/ Continuing Education	• 24 hour refresher course or 24 hours of CE every two years	• 48 hours of CE every 2 years & 6 field care audits per year	• 48 hours of CE every 2 years
Certification & License Provisions	• Certified locally/valid statewide	• Certified locally/valid only where certified	• Licensed by State/valid statewide; local accreditation